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First Named Inventor

Michael Wayne Brown

Art Unit

2642

Examiner Name

Nguyen, Quynh H.

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AUS920010833US1
APPEAL BRIEF

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of:	§
Michael Wayne Brown, <i>et al.</i>	§ Group Art Unit: 2642
	§
Serial No.: 10/022,158	§ Examiner: Ngyen, Quynh H
	§
Filed: December 17, 2001	§ Atty Docket No.: AUS920010833US1
	§
Title: Identifying a Call Made or	§
Received on Behalf of Another	§
	§

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Catherine Berglund
Catherine Berglund

APPEAL BRIEF

Honorable Commissioner:

This is an Appeal Brief filed pursuant to 37 CFR § 41.37 in response to the Final Office Action of September 28, 2004, and pursuant to the Notice of Appeal filed November 10, 2004.

REAL PARTY IN INTEREST

The real party in interest is the patent assignee, International Business Machines Corporation ("IBM"), a New York corporation having a place of business at Armonk, New York 10504.

RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

There are no related appeals or interferences.

STATUS OF CLAIMS

Claims 1-54 are pending in the case. Claims 1-54 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103. All pending claims are on appeal.

STATUS OF AMENDMENTS

No amendments were submitted after final rejection. The claims as currently presented are included in the Appendix of Claims that accompanies this Appeal Brief.

SUMMARY OF CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER

Applicants provide the following concise summary of the claimed subject matter according to 37 CFR§ 41.37(c)(1)(vii), including references to the specification (Publication No. 20030112928) with paragraph numbers and to the drawings by paragraph numbers.

Methods, systems, and products for identifying a context for a call are disclosed including detecting a call request for a call and requesting a context for said call, wherein said context indicates whether an on behalf of action is invoked for said call described for example at paragraphs 133-142 with reference to Figure 4.

Methods, systems, and products for determining a call context are also provide including receiving a call context request for a call; analyzing call context information associated with at least one from among a caller and a callee associated with said call; and inferring that an on half of action is invoked for said call from call context information described for example at paragraphs 143-151 with reference to Figure 5.

Methods, systems, and products for controlling a telephony device are also provided including graphically displaying at least one on behalf of party authorized for a party utilizing a telephony device; detecting a selection from among said at least one on behalf of party; and automatically updating a context for a call to indicate an on behalf of action invoked by said party for said selection from among said at least one on behalf of party described for example at paragraphs 152-156 with reference to Figure 6.

All such references to the specification identify descriptions and discussions that are part of the detailed descriptions of exemplary embodiments of the present invention in the present application. Such descriptions and discussions are not limitations of the claims in the present application. The only limitations of the claims are set forth in the claims themselves.

GROUND OF REJECTION

Claims 1-49 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C § 103(a) as unpatentable over Borland (U.S. Patent No. 6,178,230). Claims 50-54 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C § 103(a) as unpatentable over Borland (U.S. Patent 6,178,230) in view of Farris *et al.* (U.S. Patent No. 6,122,357). Neither Borland nor the combination of Borland and Farris can establish a prima facie case of obviousness. Applicants respectfully traverse each rejection below.

ARGUMENT

REJECTION UNDER 35 U.S.C § 103(a) OVER BORLAND

Claims 1-54 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C § 103(a) as unpatentable over Borland (U.S. Patent No. 6,178,230) or Borland (U.S. Patent 6,178,230) in view of Farris *et al.* (U.S. Patent No. 6,122,357). To establish a prima facie case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met. *Manual of Patent Examining Procedure* §2142. The first element of a prima facie case of obviousness under 35 U.S.C. § 103 is that there must be a suggestion or motivation to modify Borland or to combine Borland and Farris. *In re Vaeck*, 947

F.2d 488, 493, 20 USPQ2d 1438, 1442 (Fed. Cir. 1991). The second element of a prima facie case of obviousness under 35 U.S.C. § 103 is that there must be a reasonable expectation of success in the proposed modification of Borland or the proposed combination of Borland and Farris. *In re Merck & Co., Inc.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 1097, 231 USPQ 375, 379 (Fed. Cir. 1986). The third element of a prima facie case of obviousness under 35 U.S.C. § 103 is that the proposed modification of Borland or the proposed combination of Borland and Farris must teach or suggest all of Applicants' claim limitations. *In re Royka*, 490 F.2d 981, 985, 180 USPQ 580, 583 (CCPA 1974). As demonstrated below, neither the modification of Borland, nor the combination of Borland and Farris establishes a prima facie case of obviousness. The rejection of claims 1-54 should therefore be withdrawn and the case should be allowed.

BORLAND

No Suggestion To Modify Borland

To establish a prima facie case of obviousness, there must be a suggestion or motivation to modify Borland. *In re Vaeck*, 947 F.2d 488, 493, 20 USPQ2d 1438, 1442 (Fed. Cir. 1991). There is no suggestion or motivation to modify Borland because the examiner has impermissibly used hindsight occasioned by Applicants' own teaching to manufacture the modification of Borland and Borland actually teaches away from the proposed modification. The proposed modification therefore cannot establish a prima facie case of obviousness. Claims 1-49 are therefore patentable and should be allowed.

Improper Hindsight Used to Manufacture the Proposed Modification of Borland

There is no suggestion or motivation to modify Borland because the examiner has impermissibly used hindsight occasioned by Applicants' own teaching to manufacture the modification of Borland used to reject Applicants' claims. Any suggestion or motivation to modify Borland must come from the teaching of Borland itself and to properly reject

Applicants' claims, the examiner must explicitly point to the teaching within Borland suggesting the proposed modification. Absent such a showing, the examiner has impermissibly used hindsight occasioned by Applicants' own teaching to reject the claims. *In re Surko*, 11 F.3d 887, 42 U.S.P.Q.2d 1476 (Fed. Cir. 1997); *In re Vaeck*, 947 F.2d 488m 20 U.S.P.Q.2d 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1991); *In re Gorman*, 933 F.2d 982, 986, 18 U.S.P.Q.2d 1885, 1888 (Fed. Cir. 1991); *In re Bond*, 910 F.2d 831, 15 U.S.P.Q.2d 1566 (Fed. Cir. 1990); *In re Laskowski*, 871 F.2d 115, 117, 10 U.S.P.Q.2d 1397, 1398 (Fed. Cir. 1989).

The present application is entitled "Identifying a Call Made or Received On Behalf of Another" and each and every claim in the case claims an "on behalf of action." The examiner has twice admitted that Borland does not disclose behalf of actions. Office Action dated March 15, 2004, page 2, rejection 2; Final Office Action dated September 28, 2004. Despite admitting that Borland does not disclose on behalf of actions, two separate office actions state that because Applicants' claims are broad, the examiner interprets Borland as disclosing on behalf of action. Office Action dated March 15, 2004, page 2, rejection 2; Final Office Action dated September 28, 2004. Such a reading of Borland is improper. The suggestion to modify Borland must come from the teaching within Borland, not the breadth of Applicants claims. In fact, the breadth of Applicants' claims is irrelevant to what is or is not disclosed in Borland. Applicants' claims are broad and patentable. Regardless of the breadth of Applicants' claims, to establish a prima facie case of obviousness, the examiner must point to teaching within Borland suggesting an on behalf of action. Absent such a showing, the examiner has impermissibly used hindsight occasioned by Applicants' own teaching to reject the claims. The examiner has not pointed to any disclosure in Borland suggesting an on behalf of action. Instead, the examiner has pointed to an example of a caller calling for callee and used hindsight to reconstruct the example as an on behalf of action. The phrase "Adam is calling for Paul" described at column 14, line 28 and cited in the "Response to Arguments" section of the Final Office Action dated September 28, 2004, describes a caller calling for a callee. A caller calling for a callee is not an on behalf of

action. There is no suggestion or motivation to modify Borland and claims 1-49 should be allowed.

Borland Teaches Away From the Proposed Modification

Turning now to the actual disclosure of Borland, there is no suggestion or motivation to modify Borland because Borland actually teaches away from on behalf of actions. Teaching away from the claims is a *per se* demonstration of lack of prima facie obviousness. *In re Dow Chemical Co.*, 837 F.2d 469, 5 U.S.P.Q.2d 1529 (Fed. Cir. 1988); *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 U.S.P.Q.2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988); *In re Neilson*, 816 F.2d 1567, 2 U.S.P.Q.2d 1525 (Fed. Cir. 1987). Borland discloses an individualized distinctive telephone ring to identify a particular callee. Borland, Col 3, lines 60-65. The telephone ring is individualized and distinctive for a particular callee and therefore is an action for the callee. An individualized and distinctive for a particular callee is not an action on behalf of another. Borland therefore teaches away from actions on behalf of others by teaching telephone rings individualized for a particular callee. The proposed modification cannot support a prima facie case of obviousness. Claims 1-49 should therefore be allowed.

No Reasonable Expectation Of
Success in the Proposed Modification of Borland

To establish a prima facie case of obviousness, there must also be a reasonable expectation of success in the proposed modification of Borland. *In re Merck & Co., Inc.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 1097, 231 USPQ 375, 379 (Fed. Cir. 1986). There can be no reasonable expectation of success in a proposed modification if the proposed modification changes the principle of operation of Borland. *In re Ratti*, 270 F.2d 810, 123 USPQ 349 (CCPA 1959). As discussed above, Borland teaches an individualized distinctive telephone ring for a particular callee. Borland, Col 3, lines 60-65. To modify Borland to create a distinctive telephone ring on behalf of another rather than the callee would fundamentally change the principle of operation of Borland because the individualized and distinctive telephone ring would no longer identify the callee. Identifying another rather than the

callee frustrates the principle of operation of identifying that the call is intended for the callee. Such a modification improperly results in the wrong party answering the call. The proposed modification of Borland therefore cannot support a prima facie case of obviousness. The rejection should be withdrawn and the case should be allowed.

**REJECTION UNDER 35 U.S.C § 103 (a)
OVER BORLAND IN VIEW OF FARRIS**

Claims 50-54 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C § 103(a) as unpatentable over Borland (U.S. Patent No. 6,178,230) in view of Farris, *et al.* (U.S. Patent No. 6,122,357). The proposed combination cannot establish a prima facie case of obviousness.

No Suggestion Or Motivation To Combine
Borland And Farris

To establish a prima facie case of obviousness, there must be a suggestion or motivation to combine Borland and Farris. *In re Vaeck*, 947 F.2d 488, 493, 20 USPQ2d 1438, 1442 (Fed. Cir. 1991). The present application is entitled “Identifying a Call Made or Received On Behalf of Another” and independent claim 50 includes “an on behalf of action.” There is no suggestion or motivation to modify Borland to include an on behalf of action and then combine Borland and Farris because Borland teaches away from on behalf of actions. Teaching away from the claims is a *per se* demonstration of lack of prima facie obviousness. *In re Dow Chemical Co.*, 837 F.2d 469, 5 U.S.P.Q.2d 1529 (Fed. Cir. 1988); *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 U.S.P.Q.2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988); *In re Neilson*, 816 F.2d 1567, 2 U.S.P.Q.2d 1525 (Fed. Cir. 1987). As discussed above, Borland teaches an individualized distinctive telephone ring for a particular callee. Borland, column 3, lines 60-65. The telephone ring is individualized and distinctive to identify a particular callee. Such an individualized and distinctive telephone ring for a particular callee teaches away from an action invoked on behalf of another. As such, Borland teaches away from the proposed combination of Borland and Farris. Claims 50-54 are patentable and should be allowed.

No Reasonable Expectation Of Success In The
Proposed Combination Of Borland And Farris

To establish a prima facie case of obviousness, there must be a reasonable expectation of success in the proposed combination of Borland and Farris. *In re Merck & Co., Inc.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 1097, 231 USPQ 375, 379 (Fed. Cir. 1986). There can be no reasonable expectation of success in the combination of Borland and Farris if the proposed modification changes the principle of operation of either Borland or Farris. *In re Ratti*, 270 F.2d 810, 123 USPQ 349 (CCPA 1959). As discussed above, Borland teaches an individualized distinctive telephone ring for a particular callee. Borland, Col 3, lines 60-65. To modify Borland to create a distinctive telephone ring on behalf of another rather than the particular callee would fundamentally change the principle of operation of Borland because the individualized and distinctive telephone ring would no longer identify the callee. Instead, the modification operates to connect the wrong party to the call. Identifying another rather than the callee frustrates the principle of operation of identifying that the call is intended for the callee. The proposed modification of Borland and combination of Borland and Farris therefore cannot support a prima facie case of obviousness. Claims 50-54 are patentable and should be allowed.

The Combination Of Borland And Farris
Do Not Teach All Of Applicants' Claim Limitations

To establish a prima facie case of obviousness, the proposed combination of Borland and Farris must disclose all of Applicants' claim limitations. *In re Royka*, 490 F.2d 981, 985, 180 USPQ 580, 583 (CCPA 1974). Independent claim 50 claims a "method for controlling a telephony device" including "automatically updating a context for a call to indicate an on behalf of action invoked by said party." The examiner admits that Borland does not disclose "automatically updating a context for a call to indicate an on behalf of action invoked by said party." Office Action dated March 15, 2004, page 6, rejection 3; Final Office Action of September 28, 2004. The examiner also admits that Farris does not disclose "automatically updating a context for a call to indicate an on behalf of action

invoked by said party.” Office Action dated March 15, 2004, page 6, rejection 3; Final Office Action of September 28, 2004. By the examiner’s own admission, the combination of Borland and Farris does not disclose each and every element of Applicants’ claims. Because neither Borland nor Farris disclose “automatically updating a context for a call to indicate an on behalf of action invoked by said party,” the proposed combination of Borland and Farris cannot establish a prima facie case of obviousness. Claims 50-54 are patentable and should be allowed.

The Four Factual Inquires Required For An Obviousness Rejection Have Not Been Properly Considered, Determined, and Applied

Establishing a prima facie case of obviousness for claims 1-54, which has not been accomplished, is not the end of obviousness analysis, it is the beginning. The rejection of claims 1-54 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 is deficient because the proper factual inquiries have not been considered, determined, and applied as required by the Supreme Court in *Graham v. John Deere*. The rejection should therefore be withdrawn and the case allowed.

The Manual of Patent Examining Procedure §2141 states:

Patent examiners carry the responsibility of making sure that the standard of patentability enunciated by the Supreme Court and by the Congress is applied in each and every case. The Supreme Court in *Graham v. John Deere*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), stated:

Under Section 103, the scope and content of the prior art are to be determined; differences between the prior art and the claims at issue are to be ascertained; and the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art resolved. Against this background, the obviousness or nonobviousness of the subject matter is determined. Such secondary considerations as commercial success, long felt but unsolved needs, failure of others, etc., might be utilized to give light to the circumstances surrounding the origin of the subject matter sought to be patented. As indicia of obviousness or nonobviousness, these inquiries may have relevancy. . .

This is not to say, however, that there will not be difficulties in applying the nonobviousness test. What is obvious is not a question upon which there is likely to be uniformity of thought in every given factual context. The difficulties, however, are comparable to those encountered daily by the courts in such frames of reference as negligence and scienter, and should be amenable to a case-by-case development. We believe that strict observance of the requirements laid down here will result in that uniformity and definitiveness which Congress called for in the 1952 Act.

Office policy has consistently been to follow *Graham v. John Deere Co.* in the consideration and determination of obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103. As quoted above, the four factual inquiries enunciated therein as a background for determining obviousness are briefly as follows:

- (A) Determining of the scope and contents of the prior art;
- (B) Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims in issue;
- (C) Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art; and
- (D) Evaluating evidence of secondary considerations.

In over three years of prosecution, the examiner has yet to even mention the four factual inquiries required by the Supreme Court in *Graham v. John Deere*, and all four factual inquiries have not been properly considered, determined, and applied in any of the office actions in this case.

The first factual inquiry that has not been properly considered and determined is ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims in issue. More particularly, in each office action, the examiner has only identified elements in Applicants' claims not found in Borland and then attempted to find a similar element in Farris to support an obviousness rejection. Such analysis is improper and incomplete. "Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue requires interpreting the claim language, and considering both the invention and the prior art

references as a whole.” MPEP §2141.02. Furthermore, “[i]n determining the differences between the prior art and the claims, the question under 35 U.S.C. 103 is not whether the differences themselves would have been obvious, but whether the claimed invention as a whole would have been obvious.” *Id.*, citing *Stratoflex, Inc. v. Aeroquip Corp.*, 713 F.2d 1530 (Fed. Cir. 1983). The office actions of March 15, 2004 and September 29, 2004 are deficient because the examiner has only identified differences between certain elements of Applicants’ claims and Borland and Farris. This analysis is improper and incomplete because examiner has not determined whether Applicants claims as a whole would have been obvious in view of the modification of Borland and combination of Borland and Farris and why the claims as a whole would have been obvious. As such, the obviousness rejections should be withdrawn and the case should be allowed.

The second factual inquiry that has not been properly considered, determined, and applied is resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art. "The importance of resolving the level of ordinary skill in the art lies in the necessity of maintaining objectivity in the obviousness inquiry." MPEP §2141.03 citing *Ryko Mfg. Co. v. Nu-Star, Inc.*, 950 F.2d 714, 718, 21 USPQ2d 1053, 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1991). "The examiner must ascertain what would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, and not to the inventor, a judge, a layman, those skilled in remote arts, or to geniuses in the art at hand." *Id.* citing *Environmental Designs, Ltd. v. Union Oil Co.*, 713 F.2d 693, 218 USPQ 865 (Fed. Cir. 1983), cert. denied, 464 U.S. 1043 (1984). "Factors that may be considered in determining level of ordinary skill in the art include (1) the educational level of the inventor; (2) type of problems encountered in the art; (3) prior art solutions to those problems; (4) rapidity with which innovations are made; (5) sophistication of the technology; and (6) educational level of active workers in the field." *Id.* citing *Environmental Designs, Ltd. v. Union Oil Co.*, 713 F.2d 693, 696, 218 USPQ 865, 868 (Fed. Cir. 1983), cert. denied, 464 U.S. 1043 (1984). The office actions of March 15, 2004 and September 28, 2004 fail to apply a single factor used to determine the level of ordinary skill in the art. In fact, in over three years of prosecution and in two office actions, no analysis at all considering the level of one of ordinary skill in the art for

the instant case has been performed. The rejection of claims 1-54 is therefore deficient and the case should be allowed.

Conclusion

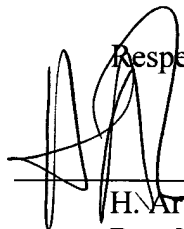
Claims 1-49 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C § 103(a) as unpatentable over Borland (U.S. Patent No. 6,178,230). Claims 50-54 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C § 103(a) as unpatentable over Borland (U.S. Patent 6,178,230) in view of Farris *et al.* (U.S. Patent No. 6,122,357). Both the proposed modification of Borland and the proposed combination of Borland and Farris fail to meet a single criteria to establish a prima facie case of obviousness. Furthermore, the proper factual inquiries have not been considered, determined, and applied as required by the Supreme Court in *Graham v. John Deere*. In view of the forgoing arguments, reversal on all grounds of rejection is requested.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge or credit Deposit Account No. 09-0447 for any fees required or overpaid.

Date: January 7, 2005

By: _____

Respectfully submitted,



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APPENDIX OF CLAIMS
ON APPEAL IN PATENT APPLICATION OF
MICHAEL WAYNE BROWN, *ET AL.*, SERIAL NO. 10/022,158

CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. A method for identifying a context for a call, said method comprising:

detecting a call request for a call; and

requesting a context for said call, wherein said context indicates whether an on behalf of action is invoked for said call.
2. The method for identifying a context for a call according to claim 1, wherein said on behalf of action indicates that a caller identified for placing said call is calling on behalf of another party.
3. The method for identifying a context for a call according to claim 1, wherein said on behalf of action indicates that a callee identified as a recipient of said call is answering said call on behalf of another party.
4. The method for identifying a context for a call according to claim 1, further comprising:

transferring said context for said call to at least one party to said call.

5. A system for identifying a context for a call, said system comprising:

a trusted telephone network;

means for detecting a call request for a call at said trusted telephone network ; and

means for requesting a context for said call, wherein said context indicates whether an on behalf of action is invoked for said call.

6. The system for identifying a context for a call according to claim 5, wherein said on behalf of action indicates that a caller identified for placing said call is calling on behalf of another party.

7. The system for identifying a context for a call according to claim 5, wherein said on behalf of action indicates that a callee identified as a recipient of said call is answering said call on behalf of another party.

8. The system for identifying a context for a call according to claim 5, further comprising:

means for transferring said context for said call to at least one party to said call.

9. A computer program product for identifying a context for a call, said computer program product comprising:

a recording medium;

means, recorded on said recording medium, for detecting a call request for a call;
and

means, recorded on said recording medium, for requesting a context for said call,
~~wherein said context indicates whether an on behalf of action is invoked for said call.~~

10. The computer program product for identifying a context for a call according to claim 9, further comprising:

means, recorded on said recording medium, for transferring said context for said call to at least one party to said call.

11. A method for determining a call context, comprising:

receiving a call context request for a call;

analyzing call context information associated with at least one from among a caller and a callee associated with said call; and

inferring that an on behalf of action is invoked for said call from call context information.

12. A system for determining a call context, comprising:

a context inference server communicatively connected to a telephone network;

means for receiving a call context request for a call at said context inference server;

means for analyzing call context information associated with at least one from among a caller and a callee associated with said call; and

means for inferring that an on behalf of action is invoked for said call from call context information.

13. A computer program product for determining a call context, comprising:

a recording medium;

means, recorded on said recording medium, for detecting receipt of a call context request for a call;

means, recorded on said recording medium, for analyzing call context information associated with at least one from among a caller and a callee associated with said call; and

means, recorded on said recording medium, for inferring that an on behalf of action is invoked for said call from call context information.

14. A method for identifying parties to a call comprising:

detecting a call between at least two parties;

detecting an on behalf of action invoked for said call; and

informing at least one party to said call that said on behalf of action is invoked, such that an on behalf of party is also indicated for said call.

15. A system for identifying parties to a call comprising:

a context inference server communicatively connected to a telephone network;

means for detecting a call between at least two parties, wherein said call is processed by said telephone network;

means for detecting an on behalf of action invoked for said call; and

means for informing at least one party to said call that said on behalf of action is invoked.

16. A computer program product for identifying parties to a call comprising:

a recording medium;

means, recorded on said recording medium, for enabling detection of a call between at least two parties;

means, recorded on said recording medium, for determining an on behalf of action invoked for said call; and

means, recorded on said recording medium, for informing at least one party to said call that said on behalf of action is invoked.

17. A method for determining a call context, comprising:

receiving a call context request for a call;

analyzing call context information associated with said call; and

determining whether an on behalf of action is invoked for said call from said call context information.

18. The method for determining a call context according to claim 17, wherein said call context information comprises at least one from among, identifiers for said at least two parties, profiles associated with said at least two parties, and profiles associated with subscribers of line numbers associated with said call.

19. The method for determining a call context according to claim 17, wherein determining whether an on behalf action is invoked further comprises:

detecting a request for said on behalf action by at least one party to said call.

20. The method for determining a call context according to claim 17, wherein determining whether an on behalf action is invoked further comprises:

detecting an automatic authorization for said on behalf of action by an on behalf party to said call.

21. The method for determining a call context according to claim 17, wherein determining whether an on behalf action is invoked further comprises:

inferring said on behalf action from said call context information.

22. The method for determining a call context according to claim 17, further comprising:

contacting an on behalf of party for authorization of said on behalf of action.

23. The method for determining a call context according to claim 22, further comprising:

paging said on behalf of party within a paging radius of a private network system;
and

responsive to detecting an identifier for said on behalf of party at a telephony device within a private network system, requesting authorization of said on behalf of action at said telephony device.

24. The method for determining a call context according to claim 22, further comprising:

querying at least one line number for said on behalf of party; and

responsive to locating said on behalf of party via a particular line number, requesting authorization of said on behalf of action via said particular line number.

25. The method for determining a call context according to claim 17, further comprising:

accessing on behalf of filtering preferences; and

filtering said on behalf of action in said call context according to said filtering preferences.

26. The method for determining a call context according to claim 25, wherein said on behalf of filtering preferences are accessed for an on behalf of party.

27. The method for determining a call context according to claim 25, wherein said on behalf of filtering preferences are accessed for a party invoking said on behalf of action.

28. The method for determining a call context according to claim 25, wherein said filtering preferences specify parties enabled to invoke said on behalf of action for said call.

29. (Original) The method for determining a call context according to claim 25, wherein said filtering preferences specify parties enabled to receive said call context.

30. The method for determining a call context according to claim 25, wherein said filtering preferences specify parties blocked from invoking said on behalf of action for said call.

31. A system for determining a call context, comprising:

a context inference server communicatively connected to a telephone network;

means for receiving a call context request for a call at said context inference server;

means for analyzing call context information associated with said call; and

means for determining whether an on behalf of action is invoked for said call from said call context information.

32. The system for determining a call context according to claim 31, wherein said call context information comprises at least one from among, identifiers for said at least two parties, profiles associated with said at least two parties, and profiles associated with subscribers of line numbers associated with said call.

33. The system for determining a call context according to claim 31, wherein said means for determining whether an on behalf action is invoked further comprises:

means for detecting a request for said on behalf action by at least one party to said call.

34. The system for determining a call context according to claim 31, wherein said means for determining whether an on behalf action is invoked further comprises:

means for detecting an automatic authorization for said on behalf of action by an on behalf party to said call.

35. The system for determining a call context according to claim 31, wherein said means for determining whether an on behalf action is invoked further comprises:

means for inferring said on behalf action from said call context information.

36. The system for determining a call context according to claim 31, further comprising:

means for contacting an on behalf of party for authorization of said on behalf of action.

37. The system for determining a call context according to claim 36, further comprising:

means for paging said on behalf of party within a paging radius of a private network system; and

means responsive to detecting an identifier for said on behalf of party at a telephony device within a private network system, for requesting authorization of said on behalf of action at said telephony device.

38. The system for determining a call context according to claim 36, further comprising:

means for querying at least one line number for said on behalf of party; and

means responsive to locating said on behalf of party via a particular line number, for requesting authorization of said on behalf of action via said particular line number.

39. The system for determining a call context according to claim 31, further comprising:

means for accessing on behalf of filtering preferences; and

means for filtering said on behalf of action in said call context according to said filtering preferences.

40. The system for determining a call context according to claim 39, wherein said on behalf of filtering preferences are accessed for an on behalf of party.

41. The system for determining a call context according to claim 39, wherein said on behalf of filtering preferences are accessed for a party invoking said on behalf of action.

42. The system for determining a call context according to claim 39, wherein said filtering preferences specify parties enabled to invoke said on behalf of action for said call.

43. The system for determining a call context according to claim 39, wherein said filtering preferences specify parties enabled to receive said call context.

44. The system for determining a call context according to claim 39, wherein said filtering preferences specify parties blocked from invoking said on behalf of action for said call.

45. A computer program product for determining a call context, comprising:

a recording medium;

means, recorded on said recording medium, for enabling receipt of a call context request for a call;

means, recorded on said recording medium, for analyzing call context information associated with said call; and

means, recorded on said recording medium, for determining whether an on behalf of action is invoked for said call from said call context information.

46. The computer program product for determining a call context according to claim 45, further comprising:

means, recorded on said recording medium, for detecting a request for said on behalf action by at least one party to said call.

47. The computer program product for determining a call context according to claim 45, further comprising:

means, recorded on said recording medium, for detecting an automatic authorization for said on behalf of action by an on behalf party to said call.

48. The computer program product for determining a call context according to claim 45, further comprising:

means, recorded on said recording medium, for inferring said on behalf action from said call context information.

49. The computer program product for determining a call context according to claim 45, further comprising:

means, recorded on said recording medium, for accessing on behalf of filtering preferences; and

means, recorded on said recording medium, for filtering said on behalf of action in said call context according to said filtering preferences.

50. A method for controlling a telephony device, comprising:

graphically displaying at least one on behalf of party authorized for a party utilizing a telephony device; and

detecting a selection from among said at least one on behalf of party; and

automatically updating a context for a call to indicate an on behalf of action invoked by said party for said selection from among said at least one on behalf of party.

51. The method for controlling a telephony device according to claim 50, further comprising:

authenticating an identity of said party; and

accessing a profile according to said authenticated identity, wherein said profile comprises said at least one on behalf of party authorized for said party utilizing said telephony device.

52. The method for controlling a telephony device according to claim 50, wherein said selection from among said at least one on behalf of party comprises a single on behalf of party.

53. The method for controlling a telephony device according to claim 50, wherein said selection from among said at least one on behalf of party comprises a plurality of on behalf of parties.

54. The method for controlling a telephony device according to claim 50, further comprising:

graphically displaying authorization parameters selected by said at least one on behalf of party.